

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION AS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 17.—The Telegraph has an editorial to-day on the relations existing between Spain and the United States, wherein it says: "The recognition of the Cubans would place Washington in the wrong on the Alabama question. With what consistency can rights be granted wandering guerrillas, not formidable enough for a blockade? If England desired to put the secession of her policy out of court, she should encourage the policy ascribed to President Grant. We prefer to take the question on the broad grounds of common interest. War between Spain and America would be a material injury that would be equally apportioned. The shipping of the latter would be a prey to privateers, and her commerce, with its profits, would pass to neutrals. The reduction of the national debt would be arrested, internal reorganization checked, and public discontent would revive with the growing burden. Spain would lose Cuba, but would continue Spain with her obstinate tenacity of resistance, her great undeveloped resources, her power to attack American trade, and her comparative invulnerability to retaliation. America would gain at a heavy cost which might for years be more a loss than a gain; would be entangled in a war combining a maximum of cost and a minimum of glory. Such considerations cannot pass unheeded at Washington, since there is still ground for the hope that peace may be preserved."

The Examiner, on the subject of Spain and Cuba, has the following: "By the history of analogy, there is no longer a physical impediment to the representation of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. Expediency recommends it, but for Cuba it is not too late. If not sold or surrendered, her own inhabitants must, in some form, be mortgaged to the Americans, with the certainty that once in pawn, she will eventually become theirs. It is better for Cuba that this should be so, and it is better, perhaps, for Spain."

The Times has an editorial on Sikkles' note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, wherein it says: "It was generally believed President Grant would not interfere or allow interference on the Cuban question until Congress could vote upon it. He is less resolute than formerly, or has pressure forced him to sanction demands upon Spain for the abandonment of Cuba? No doubt the alternative offered Spain is her abandonment of the island, or American recognition of the insurgents. The probabilities are that she are on the eve of serious events. The struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but the government cannot resist the impulses of the people. The name of Spanish pride is fast kindling, and the government in striving to check it will be extinguished. In the most tranquil provinces of Spain come offers of men and arms, in order that regular troops may go to Cuba. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain towards Cuba. It is not a question of slavery, for the abolition of slavery has already been decided upon—not a determination of Spain to resist the demands of the United States, for negotiations have been opened to allow a severance of the island. Setting aside the question whether the means to set Cuba free is fair to Spain, it is doubtful if the war or races might not ensue if the insurrection is not extinguished before the session of the island. Under the present critical circumstances the Cortes, on resuming, will have to turn their whole thoughts and attention to the difficulties and dangers of Cuba."

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The following touching appeal is to be forwarded to Mr. George Peabody as soon as the signatures of ten thousand Southern women can be obtained. Copies are now being circulated through all the Southern States with space sufficient for fifty names. Ladies of influence in the respective localities who circulated have the matter in charge, and as soon as the desired number of signatures have been obtained, the copies are to be collected, all the names to be attached together, and forwarded as above stated:

"The Times has an editorial on Sikkles' note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, wherein it says: 'It was generally believed President Grant would not interfere or allow interference on the Cuban question until Congress could vote upon it. He is less resolute